THE
PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14. 1778.

From the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE. *Jan.* 21.

THOUGHTS ON THE SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

AT the opening of the laſt year, the American cauſe wore a ſickly aſpect. The Continental army, reduced to an inconſiderable body, retired as faſt as the enemy advanced; and a vaſt tract of country, from Hudſon's river to the Delaware, lay expoſed to the ravages of an inſulting foe. Rouſed at length from the lethargy which at firſt ſeemed to ſeize them, the militia poured in to the aſſiſtance of General Waſhington, and gave his little army an appearance of numbers. The fortunate ſurpriſal of the Heſſians which ſoon followed, and the brilliant manœuvre at Princeton, firſt checked the current of misfortune, and gave the tide of affairs a contrary direction. General Howe, confining himſelf to the narrow limits of Brunſwick and Amboy, ſuffered us to inveſt him with a handful of militia. The States wiſely improved the breathing ſpell which Heaven lent them; and ſuch were the exertions of the winter, that before the Britiſh army took the field, we had a reſpectable force on foot---A force, part of which, aſſiſted by the gallant militia of New-York and New-England, hath deſtroyed their northern army; while the reſidue, though unable to ſtop the progreſs of General Howe, hath nevertheleſs fought him bravely, and even now limits his conqueſts to "juſt ſo much territory as he can command with the mouths of his cannon." It is true they are in poſſeſſion of the firſt city on the continent.---the loſs is deeply felt by the unhappy citizens---but America diſdains to ſay *ſhe* ſuffers by the event.

Thus the new year opens favourably upon us, but what its future complexion will be, depends upon the manner in which we employ the preſent winter. Heaven hath indeed ſmiled upon us----but ſome drops of bitterneſs hath been kindly mingled in the cup of joy, leaſt the draught ſhould intoxicate and lull us to ſleep. Our ſucceſſes encourage the moſt ſanguine hopes; our loſſes forbid the leaſt preſumption. The power of the enemy, and the reſources of Britain, are not to be deſpiſed; and if proſperity betrays us into ſecurity---if we think the work is done, and becomes remiſs in our exertions, our ſucceſſes have only ſmoothed the way to deſtruction, and the laurels which entwine our brows ſerve but as ornaments to deck us for the ſacrifice.

Hitherto the regular force which we have kept on foot hath been no ways proportionate to the ſtrength of the States, or the importance of the object it was raiſed to ſecure. It would have been uſeleſs to have had more men in the field than we could ſupply with arms, ammunition, and other military ſtores---Hence our operations againſt the enemy's main army have been feeble and indeciſive; and the General, checking the impulſes of his own gallant and enterprizing ſpirit, has been obliged to conſult the ſafety of America by protraction and delay. But, thro' the bleſſing of Heaven, we can now arm thouſands with muſkets of the beſt kind and of one caliber-----we have artillery, ammunition, and camp equipage in abundance----and we can feed and pay our troops without difficulty. The period is therefore arrived when, by arming our beloved General with the united force of the States, we ſhall enable him to take the field with a ſuperiority of ſtrength, and which will enſure him all thoſe advantages (and they are neither few nor ſmall) which aſſailants ever have over thoſe who act on the defenſive.

This however can only be done by immediately filling up the Continental regiments. But as the practice of militia ſubſtitution hath univerſally ruined the recruiting ſervice, it will be neceſſary to draft the number required, who muſt ſerve either perſonally or by ſubſtitutes, for one campaign or both. But as this is a meaſure which, ſhould it be adopted, may give umbrage to ſome who never look beyond themſelves, and raiſe a clamour among others who wiſh to impede every vigorous exertion, let us conſider the propriety and advantage of it.---

It is a maxim in government, which I never heard a man of ſenſe deny, that every ſtate hath a right to demand the perſonal ſervice of its members, or an equivalent, whenever the public weal demands it. This is a duty which ſhould be exacted in the manner leaſt oppreſſive to the people, and which we have long rendered, without murmuring, in the different modes preſcribed by the militia laws of the reſpective ſtates. To ſerve under officers nominated by ourſelves, is moſt conformable to the genius of a free people; but if this mode becomes improper or inadequate to the exigency of affairs, the ſtate hath undoubtedly a right to adopt another, which, though leſs agreeable, will prove more ſalutary. The practice of reinforcing the Continental army by calling out the militia, will in common caſes, be of little ſervice. When the yeomandy of a country, rouſed by a ſenſe of danger, or fired by indignation at their wrongs, fly to arms, then indeed their reſolution is dreadful to an enemy, and their impetuoſity almoſt irreſiſtible. But when the ſtate of our country is ſuch as awakes the agitation of the mind; the militia dragged unwillingly to the field, ſoon become diſguſted with their duty, and are impatient to retire. A great part of theſe will be ſubſtitutes, who while in the militia, will always prove ſorry ſoldiers. While they can ſhrink from danger, with the proſpect of impunity, the temptation will be too powerful for men of their feelings to reſiſt. They know if they can keep out of harms way for a few months, they will be at liberty to retire or to renew their bargain. They know, that if called to anſwer for their conduct, they will be tried by laws milder than mercy, and by men who judge with a gentleneſs incompatible with the welfare of an army. But let one of theſe be drafted into the regular army, or become a ſubſtitue for one who is ſo, and he will preſently equal the Continental veteran. Subject to ſtricter diſcipline, amenable to a ſeverer tribunal, he catches the ſpirit of a ſoldier, and courts danger with the foremoſt of his comrades.

Beſides, as the militia officers have not devoted themſelves to a military life, they will find a lengthy ſervice inconvenient and diſagreeable; nor can they be ſuppoſed to be acquainted with the minutiæ of camp duty, which cannot be deſpenſed with in conducting the ſlow and ſteady operations of a regular army. But we have already in pay a number of excellent officers, formed by ſerving through an active campaign, and it is a pity that their ſpirit and military knowledge ſhould become uſeleſs, for want of men to command.

But whatever modes the States deviſe for raiſing men, it is of the higheſt importance that it be ſpeedily adopted and vigorouſly purſued. The preſent winter is worth millions to America; and if ſhe idels it away, her folly will be without a parallel. We have every argument that can work upon our hopes and fears to excite us to the moſt ſtrenuous exertions. Peace, liberty and ſafety lie before us as the reward of our exertions. Infamy, diſtreſs, and all that we have felt or feared from the tyranny of Britain, may be the conſequence of ſupineneſs and inaction. The main army of the enemy is in our country, and ſtill formidable. Britain, enraged at the loſs of her Northern army, will exert her utmoſt power, and having

no troops in Canada to reinforce, will direct their undivided ſtrength againſt the Middle States. We too, thank Heaven, can meet them with an undivided army; but we muſt increaſe its numbers to enſure its ſucceſs. Let us then, my countrymen, make one general and mighty effort; and if we can but rouſe the unwieldy ſtrength of theſe States, and bring their united force againſt the enemy, the conteſt will at once be over, and the footſteps of tyranny ſhall never mark this land of freedom more.

Pennſylvania, ADOLPHUS.
January 8, 1778.

CHARLESTOWN, December 3, 1777.

The diſtreſſes of mankind claim the attention of the affluent, and afford them an opportunity of exerciſing their benevolence in actions, the recollection of which is ever attended with pleaſure. At preſent, when a cruel, unnatural and bloody war is ravaging part of our country, when thouſands are reduced from eaſe and wealth, to poverty and want, the unhappy ſufferers in a particular degree excite and demand our compaſſion. A very recent inſtance has occurred: The town of Kingſton, in New-York, has been reduced to aſhes by a detachment of the Britiſh army, under the command of General Vaughan, whereby many of the miſerable inhabitants are deprived of their all, and expoſed to every rigour of an inclement ſeaſon. In order to alleviate their misfortunes, a number of gentlemen in this town propoſe, that a general contribution be made at the doors of the ſeveral churches and meeting houſes throughout this State on Thurſday December 18, the day appointed for a Thankſgiving to Almighty God, for the many ſignal favours he has vouchſafed to us. The Church-Wardens will take upon themſelves the trouble of receiving the benefactions, which, it is hoped, will be liberally and cheerfully made by every friend to the cauſe of their country and of humanity.

By Captain Coombes, who arrived yeſterday in ſeven weeks from Nantz, we have accounts of a letter of marque brig, belonging to this port, having taken and carried into France the ſhip Manning, Captain Brewer, bound from Jamaica for London, with 700 hogſheads of rum and ſugar.

BOSTON, January 15.

When Col. Webb, who was lately taken in his paſſage to Long-Iſland, was carried into New-Port, and brought before the commandant there, for examination, he had with him a ſmall boy of 8 years of age, who was a fifer in his regiment. After Gen. Pigot had done examining the Colonel, he turned to the fifer, and aſked him, "*Who he was?*" or, "*Pray who are you, Sir?*" the youngſter anſwered him very pertly, "*I am one of King Hancock's men, Sir,*" "*How came you one of King Hancock's men,*" rejoined the General;" *becauſe I have liſted under him, and fight for him,*" anſwers the Fifer. "*Well,*" ſays the General, "*I will bring one of King George's boys that ſhall ſoon whip you,*" "*I am content,*" anſwers the youngſter. Upon which the General ordered his waiter to call a Fifer; when he came in, the General informed him, that he had, for him to whip, one of King Hancock's men. The two youngſters having agreed to box it out, at it they went, and the young American ſoon made the Briton cry out "*he had got enough;*" upon which they were parted, and General Pigot turning Col. Webb, told him, "*that as he was going home on his parole, he might take the young Fifer with him without any exchange, as, in his opinion, he had deſerved his liberty in whipping his match in ſize and age.*"

YORK-TOWN, February 14.

The depoſition of Capt. Patrick Barry, introduced with an abſurd bombaſtical declaration in a late Philadelphia Evening Poſt, ſhews to what poor and mean evaſions the enemies of our peace are driven to ſupport their ſinking credit. That ſame Patrick Barry having eſcaped from their tyrannic influence, voluntarily gives the following depoſition, by which it appears that the great Superintendant-General of Pennſylvania, without any charge brought againſt the captain, orders him to be dragged out of his bed at night and clapped under guard without informing why or wherefore---A notable inſtance of the ſo much boaſted clemency of the Britiſh government---and ſome of the firſt fruits of the unbounded goodneſs and juſtice of the new Superintendent-General. But the aim was evidently to ſtrike awe and terror into the Captain, and prepare him for ſwearing to any thing Governor Galloway pleaſed to dictate. After this courſe of preparation the Captain is examined---Mr. Galloway draws up the depoſition, taking care to tell the truth but not the whole truth; he leaves out all the Captains declarations of the great preparations for war making in France---inſerts the trifling circumſtance reſpecting the Seaflower---writes an introductory harrangue, and then runs with it to Mr. Towne for publication. If theſe great men Howe and Galloway have no better proofs of the pacific diſpoſitions of France and Spain than what they got from Captain Barry, their hopes muſt hang by a very ſlender thread indeed. Mr. Galloway having formerly practiſed the law, knows how to aſk what is called a leading queſtion---Was not the Seaflower SEIZED at France? The Captain ſays ſhe was only STOPPED. But let the following depoſition, ſpeak for itſelf——

Burlington County, ſs.

Captain Patrick Barry, being duly and voluntarily ſworn on the holy Evangeliſts, doth depoſe and ſay, That he arrived at Edenton in North-Carolina about the 10th of November laſt, immediately from France and Spain---That he ſaw in ſeveral ports both of France and Spain the greateſt preparations for war: That the general opinion of thoſe he converſed with in thoſe countries, particularly in Spain, was, that a war in Europe would ſpeedily commence. That about the 5th of October, being on his voyage, he ſpoke Capt. Cunningham in a cutter called the Revenge, who told him he had that day ſpoke a French twenty gun ſhip, the Captain of which informed him, Capt. Cunningham, that he believed war was already declared between France and England. That he, this deponent, after his arrival at Edenton came to Germantown in Pennſylvania, and ſent into Philadelphia to his wife, who came out to him with another woman, and aſſured him he might ſafely go into Philadelphia and come out again when he pleaſed: That he accordingly went into the city, and the ſecond night after, being in his bed about 10 o'clock, a party of ſoldiers came with an order from Joſeph Galloway, and took him to the guard-houſe, where he was kept all night: The next morning he was taken before Mr. Galloway, who ſeemed much out of humour with him for not waiting on him at his firſt arrival in town, and threatened to put him in the provoſt, obliging him to give ſecurity for his appearance when called upon: That in the evening of the next day Enoch Story came to him, and putting him under charge of an officer, ſent him up to Mr. Galloway, who, examined him upon oath, aſked him what they were about in France? That this deponent replied that they were making great preparations for war.---He then aſked if the Seaflower had not been ſeized in France?---To which he anſwered that ſhe had been ſtopped and ſome guns taken out of her---that the Liberty had alſo ſome guns taken out of her, but they were reſtored again: And that the Seaflower and Liberty ſailed from France together. And further this deponent ſaith not. PATRICK BARRY

Taken and ſworn before me, one of the Juſtices of the Peace for the county of Burlington, at Bordentown, this 10th day of January, 1778.

JOSEPH BORDEN.

The following is the form of prayer, made uſe of by the Rev. Mr. Duche, in the Congreſs, after Independence was declared.

O LORD! our heavenly Father, high and mighty, King of Kings and Lord of Lords, who do'ſt from thy throne behold all the dwellers upon earth, and reigneſt with power ſupreme and uncontroll'd over all kingdoms, empires and governments. Look down in mercy, we beſeech thee, upon theſe our American States, who have fled to thee from the rod of the oppreſſor, and thrown themſelves upon thy gracious protection, deſiring to be henceforth dependant only upon thee; to thee have they appealed for the righteouſneſs of their cauſe; to thee do they now look up for that countenance and ſupport, which thou alone canſt give; take them therefore, heavenly Father, under thy nurturing care; give them wiſdom

in council and under [illegible] designs of our [illegible] unrighteouſneſs of [illegible] in their ſanguinary purpoſes. O! let the [illegible] own unerring juſtice, [illegible] ſtrain them to draw the weapons of war [illegible] unnerved hands in the day of battle. Be thou preſent, O! God of wiſdom, and direct the councils of this Honourable Aſſembly; enable them to ſettle things upon the beſt and ſureſt foundations, that the ſcene of blood may be ſpeedily cloſed, that order, harmony and peace, effectually be reſtored, and truth and juſtice, religion and piety prevail and flouriſh amongſt thy people; preſerve the health of their bodies and the vigour of their minds; ſhower down upon *them* and the *millions* they here repreſent, ſuch temporal bleſſings as thou ſeeſt expedient for them in this world, and crown them with everlaſting glory in the world to come. All this we aſk in the name and through the merits of Jeſus Chriſt, thy Son, our Saviour. Amen.

In CONGRESS, February 5.

Reſolved, That the Captain or Commanding Officer of each company in the ſervice of the United States ſhall, at the end of every month, furniſh the Regimental Pay-Maſter with a pay roll containing the names of the commiſſioned and non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the company, their rank, the time from and to which they are to be paid, their monthly pay, the ſums due to each and a column for caſualties, in which is to be inſerted the dates of deaths, deſertions, diſcharges and captivities; and the ſeveral Regimental Pay-Maſters ſhall reſpectively keep true copies of ſuch pay rolls, and cauſe the amount thereof to be added to the proper abſtracts of Field and Staff Officers, that the whole may be examined as heretofore ordered by Congreſs.

FEBRUARY 9.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the ſupreme executive powers of every State, to give attention to the conduct and behaviour of all continental officers, civil or military, in the execution of their reſpective offices: That the ſaid executive powers be authoriſed to ſuſpend from pay and employment for miſbehaviour or neglect of duty, within their reſpective States, any officer of the Staff, or other civil officer aforeſaid not immediately appointed by Congreſs, and to make a temporary appointment in his place, if neceſſary, and to remove ſuch of the ſaid civil officers as ſhall appear to be ſupernumerary, forthwith reporting in either caſe their proceedings to Congreſs. That in caſe of any reprehenſible conduct in any other officer of the United States, it be recommended to the executive powers aforeſaid, to inquire into the circumſtances of the caſe, and if in a civil officer appointed by Congreſs, to tranſmit an account thereof to Congreſs, if in a military officer, to lay the ſame as ſoon as poſſible before the Commander in Chief, or Commanding Officer of the department.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral States, to enact laws for the moſt ſpeedy and effectual recovery of debts due to the United States of America.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY ſtout Mulatto WENCH, 16 years old; ſhe has had the ſmall-pox and meaſles, can cook, waſh, and do moſt ſorts of houſe-work. Inquire of Mr. ROBERT WHITE, Tavern-keeper, in Carliſle. ¶

To be SOLD by
WILLIAM HALL,
At his Book Store, in Market-ſtreet, Reading,

QUARTO, octavo and duodecimo bibles; a large aſſortment of hiſtory, phyſic, and divinity; Watts's pſalms and hymns bound together or ſeparate, &c. &c. Alſo blank books, ſingle alphabets, beſt Engliſh parchment, pewter and lead ink-pots, pounce and pounce-boxes, dividers, beſt Dutch ſealing-wax, common red and black ditto, ſlates and ſlate-pencils, black lead ditto, ſand-boxes, pocket-books, battledores, quills, gilt meſſage paper, paper hangings, brown paper, &c. Likewiſe a parcel of Dr. Hill's genuine patent medicines.

[illegible] ſaid grain, hereby enjoin and require all perſons reſiding within twenty miles of my Head-Quarters, to threſh one half of their grain by the firſt day of February, and the other half by the firſt day of March next enſuing, certain, in caſe of failure, of having all that ſhall remain in ſheaves after the period abovementioned, ſeized by the Commiſſaries and Quarter-Maſters of the army, and paid for as ſtraw.

GIVEN under my hand, at Head-Quarters, near the Valley-Forge, in Philadelphia County, this 20th day of December, 1777.

G. WASHINGTON.

By his Excellency's command,
ROBERT H. HARRISON, *Secretary.*

In CONGRESS, *December 30, 1777.*

Reſolved, That all perſons inhabitants of any of theſe United States, who have voluntarily inliſted, or ſhall ſo inliſt with or join the enemy of the ſaid United States, and have been or ſhall be taken in arms, be confined in cloſe goals, ſubject to be delivered up to the reſpective States, to which they reſpectively belong, to be dealt with agreeable to the laws thereof; and that the Commiſſary General of priſoners and his deputies be directed from time to time to tranſmit to the reſpective States the names of ſuch of their citizens, who have been made priſoners.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

*** *All publiſhers of news-papers, both German and Engliſh, are deſired to continue the above in their papers, for ſix months.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A COPPER-PLATE PRINTER, a perſon of a ſober and good character, capable of carrying on that branch of buſineſs. Such a one may by applying to Mr. JOHN DUNLAP, Printer, in Lancaſter, or to the Printers hereof, enter into immediate employ.

TO be ſold, by the ſubſcriber, a very valuable tract of land, lying in Buſh-river, on the branches of Rumney-run, about 4 miles from Specutia church, and about the ſame diſtance from the tide waters of Buſh-river, Swan-Creek and the Bay, containing 350 acres, about 200 acres cleared and under good fence, with Negroe quarters, corn-houſe, &c. about 50 acres of the cleared land was a maple ſwamp, as rich as any need be, having from one to five feet mould; 30 acres of it is mowable meadow, the reſt is in Indian corn and may be eaſily made meadow, 100 acres of the land not yet cleared are rich maple ſwamp, from one to five feet mould, and will never want any manure; the whole of the land may be eaſily made meadow, and the parts that want manure, may be ſupplied from the ditches that are and may be made in the ſwamp; upon the whole, it is as good a tract of land for the quantity, as any in the county. Likewiſe will be ſold with the tract of land, if the purchaſer chooſes, nine Negroes, viz. Five men, two women, one boy and one girl; alſo 150 barrels of Indian corn, 300 buſhels of wheat in the ſtack, 50 head of cattle, 50 head of ſheep, 40 head of ſwine, 5 horſes and mares, with fodder and hay ſufficient to keep the creatures over the winter; the Negroes, &c. will not be ſold until the land is ſold. Likewiſe to be ſold, a tract of land lying in the State of Virginia, on the Shanadore-river, about 10 or 12 miles below a place called Miller's-town, on the main road from Harper's-ferry on Potowmack to Carolina; it is a good place for a tavern, ſtore or a blackſmith's ſhop, there having been one of each formerly there; the tract contains 310 acres of patent land; the ſoil is good, and there were good improvements on it about five years ago. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living at the head of Buſh-river, near Hartford-town, in Hartford county, Maryland.

¶30s AQUILA HALL.

In CONGRESS, January 6, 1778.

WHEREAS it appears, by a return made to the Board of Treasury from the Managers of the Lottery of the United States, that the invasion of the State of Pennsylvania by the enemy has obstructed this business, and produced considerable delays in the sale of the tickets, insomuch that the number yet remaining on hand renders it necessary once more to postpone the drawing thereof; and whereas Congress being desirous so far as possible to fulfil the expectations of the adventurers, think it proper to give them the fullest assurances, that at the time herein prescribed, the Managers are to proceed on this business without further delay.

Resolved, That the drawing of the First Class of the Lottery mentioned, be postponed to the first day of May next, at which time the Managers are directed to proceed therein, and compleat it as soon as may be; and that all the tickets then unsold shall be the property and at the risque of the United States.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

Treasury-Office, York-Town, Jan. 8, 1778.

CONGRESS having directed that the Lottery of the United States shall be absolutely drawn on the first day of May next, and that all the tickets then remaining unsold, shall be the property and at the risque of the said States.

Resolved, That the Managers of the said Lottery be directed to order each person employed by them, or by the respective States, who shall, on the 30th day of April next, have in his hands any tickets of the first class of said Lottery for sale on the public account, to deliver them on that day to the Governor or President of the Council of the State in which he resides, who is requested to receive the same, and sign quadruplicate certificates therefor, specifying the number of each ticket so delivered; one certificate to be given to the person of whom he may receive such tickets; one to be retained by himself; one to be transmitted to the Managers; and the other forthwith sent to the Board of Treasury, together with such tickets, under the seal of the State. And that the Managers be further directed to deliver to the Board of Treasury on the said 30th day of April next, the tickets then in their hands, together with an invoice of their numbers, taking certificates therefor as aforesaid, and to draw the Lottery in the place where Congress shall then be sitting.

That all tickets not returned on the said 30th day of April next, either to the Board of Treasury, or the Governors or the Presidents of Council as above directed, shall be considered as purchased by, and at the risque of the possessors of such tickets.

Extract from the minutes,
WILLIAM GOVETT, *A. Aud. Gen.*

In pursuance of the above resolution of Congress, directing the drawing of the Lottery absolutely to commence on the first day of May next, and to be drawn without delay, the Managers acquaint the public, that the offices for the sale of tickets are still open in the different States; where any person, or company, may be supplied, if they apply before the 30th of April next. No tickets to be sold on any account after said day.

All Printers on the Continent, are requested to insert the above, and continue it for six weeks.

York-Town, January 31, 1778.

WANTED to hire, a servant MAN that can wait on a gentleman, and knows how to take care of horses. Good wages will be given to any one that can be well recommended. Inquire of the Printers hereof. §

January 31, 1778.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS lost on the road between York-Town and Carlisle, FIFTY-FIVE DOLLARS, in small Continental change. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to the Printers hereof, or to the subscriber living in Carlisle, shall have the above reward. ¶ WILLIAM WILL.

Just published, and to be sold by
JOHN DUNLAP,
In Queen-Street, Lancaster,
FATHER ABRAHAM'S
POCKET ALMANACK,
For the Year 1778.
Being the Third Year of the Independence of America.
Fitted to the use of Pennsylvania and the adjacent States.
Containing (besides many useful hints, &c.)
The Articles of CONFEDERATION and PERPETUAL UNION of the United States of America, as proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the different States.

This great Confederacy is so intimately connected with the Freedom, Happiness and Independence of the People of America, that no person can hold a proper rank in society, without being fully acquainted with its very important contents.

*** *The Astronomical calculations of this Almanack are composed by* DAVID RITTENHOUSE, A. M. *of this State.*

N. B. They may also be had of Mr. JAMES CLAYPOOLE, at Mr. Gumps, in Water-street, York-Town.

York-Town, February 7, 1778.

To all Gentlemen ARTIFICERS,

WHO prefer LIBERTY to SLAVERY, and are hearty friends to the GRAND AMERICAN CAUSE, who are free, able and willing to serve the United States of America, during the war or for three years, in the character of an artificer, such as Carpenters, Black-smiths, Gun-smiths, Lock-smiths, Wheel-wrights, &c. has now an opportunity of shewing their abilities in mechanism, by inlisting into the corps of artificers (commanded by Col. BENJAMIN FLOWER) now employed at the public works near Carlisle, let them appear to Lieutenant JAMES GIBSON, at Mr. Jacob Gardiner's in York-Town, or at the public works, where they shall enter into present pay and good quarters, at Thirty Dollars per month, a suit of cloaths bounty, and a suit of cloaths every year, blanket, &c. None will be accepted but men of good characters and good workmen. †

January 31, 1778.

TAKEN up on the road between Susquehanna-ferry and York-Town, a sorrel HORSE, with a straw coloured mane and tail. The *owner* is desired to come in three weeks from this date, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold for the same, by DAVID TWEALS, cooper, in Fry's-Town. §

January 31, 1778.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away last September, from the Subscriber, living at Codorus Forge, near York-Town, a Negroe man, named Jack Johnson, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, much in the yellowish order; had on when he went away, a small bound felt hat, a new tow shirt, a pair of snuff coloured fustian breeches, lined with check, old stockings and shoes; he is a saucy fellow, and much given to drink. Whoever takes up and secures said Negroe, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by § WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the pasture of Leonard Smith, in Frederick county, Maryland, on the 22d of November last, a light grey HORSE, rising 5 years old, slender made, trots and gallops, three quarters blooded, and shod all round. Whoever returns said horse, if strayed, shall receive *Ten Dollars* and reasonable charges, from the subscriber in York-Town, or from Thomas Neill, Frederick-Town, or Robert Dean, in Leesburg, Virginia, and if stolen, and the thief brought to justice, *Thirty Dollars*, and charges. JAMES SHORT. ¶

N. B. Said JAMES SHORT, has for sale, at his store in York-Town, a quantity of salt, gun-powder, bohea tea, pepper, and an assortment of dry goods.

YORK-TOWN: Printed by HALL and SELLERS.